

UNION STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,  
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,  
of Cuyahoga county.

SECRETARY OF STATE,  
W. S. KENNON,  
of Belmont county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
CHAUNCEY N. OLDS,  
of Franklin county.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,  
WILLIAM D. HENKLE,  
of Warren county.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
JOHN B. GREGORY,  
of Scioto county.

FOR CONGRESS, (12th) DISTRICT,  
CAREY A. TRIMBLE,  
of Ross county.

JUDGE COURT COMMON PLEAS, (7th) DISTRICT,  
PHILEMON B. EWING,  
of Fairfield county.

From careful calculations it is believed that the entire number of wounded in the recent battles will not exceed 5,000; killed 1,000, and 2,000 prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled.

The Union Convention of the Third Congressional District, nominated Gen. Schaeck for Congress by acclamation. Vallandigham is his opponent.

Dispatches from Louisville and Cairo say that Clarksville was retaken on Monday morning by 700 troops under Colonel Lowe, who left Fort Donelson the previous day. Just as they came near the town they were attacked by the rebels who numbered 1,500. A slight engagement ensued in which the rebels were worsted and ingloriously fled, leaving 25 prisoners. Our men occupied the place without further opposition.

War Begun by the South—War the Only Route to Peace and Union—The Democratic Party of Fairfield County Opposed to the War—Proof.

On the 12th day of April, 1862, the secessionists of the South made open war upon the government of the United States by firing upon Fort Sumter and battering down its walls. Months before rebellion had been set on foot, States had thrown off their allegiance to the Federal Government—defied the laws and subverted the Constitution. The forts, arsenals, dock yards, and arms of the Government within those States had been forcibly seized and appropriated. A pretended government had been organized, and pretended officers elected under it. Its armies had been sent into the field and its pirates onto the seas in violation of every known law and every civil right. War was thus waged in the hour of profound peace—rebellion thus inaugurated in the moment of unexampled prosperity, when the rights of the whole people and the liberties of the whole people were firmly maintained and securely guarded by the best and freest government of any age or clime.

The purpose of this war, on the part of the rebels, has never been disguised. In the beginning it was publicly proclaimed to be the overthrow of the Federal Union by a separation of the States, the subversion of the Federal Constitution and the creation of the ruins of two or more independent republics. To thwart this purpose, to prevent the consummation of these mad schemes—to save humanity from this the greatest calamity that ever afflicted the world, to preserve an assaulted Union, to enforce violated laws, to save one and undivided the only land where republican institutions ever flourished and human rights were ever maintained, the Government of the United States summoned its loyal citizens to arms. Marching in voluntary obedience to this summons are a million of its sons, the lightning of their bayonets and thunder of their tread starting the world. The issue of the conflict are questions fully narrowed down. All questions of peaceable adjustment, of compromise or reconstruction by virtue of the public sentiment of the South are swept away. There now remains nothing but the naked, rugged issue of war or submission. We must either conquer the rebellion or suffer ourselves to be ingloriously conquered by it. We must now either maintain the Union by force of arms, or see it destroyed by force of arms. War with victory is now the only possible route either to peace, prosperity, glory or union. He who opposes this war by act or deed, is not only an aid of rebellion—is not only an enemy of the country's peace, the country's glory and the country's prosperity, but a disunionist.

The Democratic Party of this county as an organization is opposed to the war. The declarations of its leaders—the publications of its organ, and the spirit of its platform, all make proclamations of this fact. Let us look to the proof.

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Olds said: Our opponents (the Republicans) forced this war upon us, and they now call upon us to help them out, but I tell you, Mr. Lincoln, that when you strike down Constitutions, trample laws under foot, and then call on Democrats to help you, you will not get them. I tell you, fellow Democrats, there is no honor, no gain, no profit, no glory, in this war, it is all loss. \* \* \* Before I would enlist, or before I would endorse a single Democrat to enlist, I would first know, Mr. Lincoln, what you are fighting for? \* \* \* "It is not for the Constitution and Union you are fighting. It is for these mad schemes of abolition and disunion. You are fighting to make the Southern people throw down their arms and then free their negroes."

\* \* \* I denounce Lincoln as a tyrant. He has perjured his soul. I denounce his acts of oppression as foul acts of perjury against the Constitution. \* \* \* For this bold treason—this savage opposition to the war, the Democracy of this county voted sixty-one times for Olds for Congress.

Seaton denounced the war as "un-constitutional, unnecessary and unjust," "waged for the destruction of the government and the freedom of the negro," and for entertaining these sentiments was nominated prosecuting attorney of the county over Wm T. Wix.

Treason is the price paid for Democratic favor in this county and the highest bidder has thus far been the buyer.

The Ohio Eagle from the beginning of this war has been most malignant in its opposition. It has teemed with sympathy for the rebellion—containing no word of encouragement for our cause. On the 18th of April, 1861, six days after Fort Sumter was fired upon and two days after the President issued his call for troops that paper contained the following:

"Now, that the Abolitionists have inaugurated this war, the burden of taxation will be ruinous."

ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO WOULD ENLIST TO FIGHT AGAINST THE SOUTH, WOULD ENLIST TO FIGHT FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Democrats of the North, are you to be dragged into a civil war of murderous horrors for a cause in which you have no sympathy. Let those who inaugurated this war fight their own battles. If blood must be shed, LET IT BE REPUBLICAN BLOOD!

"The Democracy of Old Fairfield believe this an unholy war, fruitless for good, certain in its results to add to the estrangement and bitter hatred of the two sections, and to work dissolution eternal—a war waged by the sectional 'cave preachers' for their own selfish aggrandizement, and for the carrying out of the Lincoln Chicago Platform.

In the prospectus of the Eagle published and circulated after the battle of Bull Run, will be found the following:

"Our position in regard to the civil war, inaugurated by a sectional administration has been deliberately taken and will be adhered to to the end. As humane sentiment on the outskirts of Democracy, we have felt it to be our duty to oppose the coercive policy of Lincoln's Administration. We look upon this war as an undertaken not to uphold the Union, but to carry out the political dogmas of the Republican party, and which can only result in the destruction of the Union and the ruin of the people."

At a Democratic Convention, held at the Court House, in Lancaster, August 31, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Ohio Eagle, believing its course has been truly Democratic, just and patriotic, and cordially recommending it to the liberal patronage of our friends throughout the county.

Resolved, That we believe the purpose of the party now in power, under the false and hypocritical plea to save the Union, is to prosecute the war for the subjugation of the south—for the freedom of the negro—for the subversion of state government, and for the erection of a consolidated government on the ruins of our federal constitution.

Our motto is, millions for defense, BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR THE CORRUPTION OR SUBJUGATION OF SOVEREIGN STATES.

These are but specimen extracts. We could fill our paper full of like stuff. We ask loyal men to read them, and say whether or not the Democratic party as an organization is opposed to the war. We ask true Democrats to read them and say whether or not they will support men for positions of honor, profit and trust who entertain and avow them.

Highly Important from Maryland THE REBELS CROSS THE POTOMAC.

New York, September 7.—A Washington letter in the Herald, dated the 5th, has the following:

It is understood that 30,000 rebels have crossed into Maryland. It is said Secessionists are buying horses here and in Baltimore for the rebel artillery and cavalry.

To night McClelland was placed in command of the army of the Potomac and Virginia. The whole army is ordered to be provided with three days rations.

A section of Wheelan's battery silenced a rebel battery on Thursday night which was amusing itself throwing shells into our camp at Miners Hill, only eight miles from Washington.

McClelland is placing the new regiments into the old brigades.

Fredericksburg has been occupied by the rebel infantry and cavalry.

A Washington despatch to the Herald, dated midnight on Saturday, says it is known that the rebels are in the neighborhood of Frederick in force. They captured nothing, as the rolling stock of the railroad had been sent away.

The bridge across the Monocacy is not injured, but trains are not allowed to go within three miles of Frederick Junction. Our military authorities are confident that this raid will cost the enemy exactly the number of troops who have crossed.

The New York Mercury has a dispatch dated at one o'clock A. M. Sunday, stating that there is a tremendous excitement in Washington on account of the rebels crossing into Maryland, but it is not believed they can hold their ground against the Union troops. There will be a battle soon.

The Times Washington despatch contains the following:

General Pope at his own request was on Friday relieved of his command in order to make charges against Generals Porter, Franklin and Griffin.

Heintzelman and McDowell's corps are to be consolidated under the command of Heintzelman.

Three or four hundred rebel cavalry from Leesburg, endeavored to cross at Edwards Ferry on Friday but were repulsed.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday the rebels successfully renewed the attempt and crossed at several points. They immediately invaded Poolesville and then Darnestown. The operator of the latter place escaped and cut the wires of the military telegraph. Fearing there were Union forces in the vicinity, the rebels soon retired and stationed pickets a short distance from the town.

The rebels also crossed between the ferries above the Point of Rocks, and marched to White Oak Springs, across the Monocacy.

Time also has the following dated at four o'clock on Saturday night: "The latest from the Upper Potomac states that Jackson and his army entered Frederick this morning. They have possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and have torn up the track and destroyed culverts east of that place. They also cut the telegraph. All the rolling stock was saved."

Baltimore, September 7.—Frederick, Maryland, was undoubtedly occupied yesterday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, by the rebels. Part of the forces turned at Buckeysville as if going either toward the Washington road or Baltimore pike. The crossing of the Potomac was effected at three points.

Second Dispatch.—Fugitives who left Frederick last night report the city occupied by about 5,000 rebels under General Hill, cavalry and infantry and artillery. The rebels issued a proclamation promising protection to private property, and appointed a provost guard. Purchases were being made with United States Treasury notes of cattle and horses, which were sent back toward the river.

Third Dispatch.—Washington, September 7.—It appears, from private accounts, that the rebels crossed the Potomac on Friday night, and early yesterday morning, and thence marched to White Oak Springs, within three miles of Frederick. One of their first acts was to seize the bridge over the Monocacy. A regiment guarding this point evacuated their position on Friday. Great numbers of persons were leaving Frederick to-day and yesterday, proceeding towards Pennsylvania.

Accounts from Hagerstown say many Union refugees from Virginia had arrived there.

General Pope, at his own request, has been relieved from the command of the Army of Virginia, and has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest.

At noon to day no further information regarding the rebel movements in Maryland had been received. It is proper to state the fact that unanimity in Council and action prevails here.

Fourth Dispatch.—Baltimore, September 7.—Further reports from Frederick say that Bradley T. Johnson was made Provost Marshal. The rebel troops passed through the town, and encamped in Winans' woods about one mile beyond the city.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 7.

Instructions to U. S. Marshals, Military Commandants, Provost Marshals, Police Officers, Sheriffs, &c.

The quota of Volunteers, and enrollment of Militia, having been completed in the several States, the necessity for stringent enforcement of the orders of the War Department, in respect to volunteering and drafting no longer exists. A respite for violation of these orders, and for disloyal practices, will hereafter be made only upon my express warrant, or by the direction of the Military Commander or Governor of the State in which such arrests may be made, and restrictions upon travel imposed by those orders are rescinded.

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

Kentuckians, do you intend that Kirby Smith shall insult you by his proclamations with impunity? Shall he be allowed to get out of this Commonwealth? Can't he be taught that we don't need such traitors as he to deliver us from any condition? Take every man a gun, and ask Kirby that, for his good wishes toward us, we shall keep him here, and support him at the public expense. The newspapers have got into the State; now shall they ever get out without our leave? That's the question.—[Louisville Democrat.]

For the Lancaster Gazette. Citizens of Fairfield: Do you appreciate the starting condition of your country? Are you tranquil in face of the fact that a murderous, unyielding, powerful foe has steadily forced our inadequate army back to our own free, unspoiled soil, have besieged our capitol and invaded our own Ohio? Do you view with indifference the advance of rebel hordes who burn and desolate your homes and leave your children orphans? Do you owe no duty to these, to yourself and your country? Are you indifferent to the attitude of jealous, powerful nations who stand waiting till we are weakened that they may add the finishing stroke to our dear country?

Are you not aware that this stupendous contest decides the question of republicanism, and universal liberties, or monarchies, kingdoms and oppression for all time, and that you are responsible to coming generations for the result. Do you not see that if this structure of liberty, built by our immortal fathers is destroyed, liberty and freedom are lost to the world? Will you wait until our weakened army is swept from existence, and see the grand, glorious old Ship of State stranded and lost? The gallant Seventeenth appeals to you to fill up her ranks, thinned by hard, faithful service. Will you do it? Will the earnest plea of your gallant boys who have struggled so manfully through so many hardships, be in vain? Where do the people of Fairfield stand in this dreadful crisis? Are there among you any so ignoble as not to care how goes the tide of war? No, no! I believe that every man and woman appreciates the fearful condition of our country and will exert every influence and effort to save it.

Father, I know you love your son, but will you keep him at home in easy, safe, and comfortable disrepute, or send him to do noble deeds of liberty or death for his country? Mother, I know the bitter tears scalds down your cheek and you hear years for your boys, but will your almost ruined country bleed in vain, that you follow the example of Revolutionary mothers and say: My son, your country calls you, you shall not dishonor it. Go then, and my prayers be with you. Men, freedom, do you love peace, conquer it. Do you love prosperity, regain it. Do you love liberty, preserve it. Do you love that which gives you all these—your country—fight for it.

SEVENTEENTH.

Postal Affairs.

[From Holbrook's United States Mail.] It has been discovered that the facilities for defrauding the public and the Government, resulting from the free use of postage stamps in making change, are by no means neglected by those who are wide awake in such matters. This is done by removing the stamps on envelopes which have already been through the post Office, and imperfectly canceled, and either passing them off in making small purchases or again placing them upon letters to go in the mails, with the expectation that their circulation from hand to hand will account for their soiled appearance, and that the fraud will thus escape detection.

Persons receiving stamps for change should therefore inspect them very closely as the last holder will be very apt to lose their value when put upon letters, in case doubt arise as to their having been before used in the pre-payment of postage. Letters bearing such doubtful stamps will be pretty sure to find their way to the Dead Letter Office.

A thorough cancellation in the first instance, by postmasters, will prove the most effectual safeguard, both to the public and the Department.

The Rebels Repulsed at Martinsburg—Fifty Prisoners Captured.

MARTINSBURG, VA, Sept. 7.

Major General Wood:

I have the honor to report that the enemy, consisting of 400 cavalry, who attacked my outposts, have been defeated, with the loss of about 50 prisoners, horses and arms, now in our possession. Our loss was 2 killed and 10 wounded, including Capt. Grover and Lieut. Logan of the 12th Illinois cavalry. The loss of the enemy greatly exceeds our own, but is not accurately known.

JULIUS WHITE, Brigadier-General.

Later From Frederick.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—An escaped prisoner, who was in the hands of the rebels four days, says that all the Federal forces at Frederick fell back to Harper's Ferry, but before doing so, on Thursday night they burnt the hospital and commissary stores, and removed the sick and wounded.

Friday afternoon the rebel pickets extended out as far as Newmarket, eight miles southeast of Frederick. The Federal pickets were withdrawn sixteen miles from the same place.

The rebels had got possession of only two or three cars at Frederick, some of which were loaded with old pontoon bridges.

Important from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 9.—The order of Judge Advocate Turner does not announce an abandonment of the draft or in any way affect it, as is generally supposed, but was issued only to abolish the pass system. The quota of volunteers is raised, but that of drafted militia is not. This distinction between the two calls should be borne in mind in the interpretation of the order. Unless the quota of militia is raised, by the 16th the deficiency will be filled by a draft. There is no escape.

Bonds are still required by our State authorities from persons leaving the State, as the necessity for them is as great now as before the enrollment was completed. The Judge Advocate would have seen this on a moment's reflection. There will be only six Provost Marshals in the State, instead of one for each county, as heretofore announced. They will be authorized, however, to appoint deputies. They have been appointed as follows: J. L. Weatherly, Cleveland; Wells A. Hatchins, Portsmouth; Charles T. Sherman, Mansfield; M. G. Mitchell, Piqua; Henry C. Noble, Columbus; Charles F. Wilstach, Cincinnati.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned will commence the next term of his Select School on the first Monday of September, Aug 23<sup>rd</sup>. JOHN WILLIAMS.

From the 58th Regiment. CAMP NEAR HELENA, ARKANSAS, Sept. 1st 1862.

Editors GAZETTE: I sit down this morning to give you a short history of the gallant and heroic 58th Ohio Regiment during the expedition from here down the Mississippi, within three miles of Vicksburg. We left Helena, Aug. 16th, with ten days rations and forty rounds of cartridges to each man. The force thus leaving consisted of two regiments of Infantry, one regiment of cavalry, two sections of artillery, two gunboats, three rams and two transports. The infantry consisted of the 76th and 58th Ohio regiments, the former commanded by Lieut. Col. Wood and the latter by Major Dier. Also, in connection with the infantry two sections of Halman's Battery and the 5th Illinois cavalry which composed the brigade commanded by Gen. Wood, formerly Col. of the 76th Ohio regiment. The entire force consisted as follows:—

The gunboats Benton and Mound City, the rams Lioness, Monarch and Sampson and the above infantry, artillery and cavalry, all under command of Capt. Phelps of the Navy. We went down the Mississippi River a distance of 288 miles, and on our way down, landed at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, where we completely routed the Louisiana Regiment, running them to Richmond Station, a distance of ten miles from the Bend, where they were completely scattered to the woods and cornfields, and after shelling the woods and cornfields in that vicinity, we destroyed the railroad bridge by chopping it down, burnt a number of cars and the depot, with a large amount of army equipment, as we had no way of transportation, therefore compelled to burn it or leave it in the hands of the enemy, after which we returned to our camp, where we had captured the steamer Fairplay, with about 8000 stand of arms, and considerable amount of equipment and ammunition; also the entire camp equipment of the Regiment, and about 500 double-barrel shot guns, together with about fifty prisoners. The Regiment had been organized there, and discovering our approach they fled to prevent capture, some not even taking time to dress themselves, as we landed a little before sunrise on the morning of the 18th. The boys seemed almost spoiling for a fight, yet the rebels would not give them an opportunity to display their gallantry. The number of secessh known to be killed here was seven; we did not lose a man. After loading the captured property, we boarded the boats and passed on down the Mississippi till we got a glimpse of Vicksburg, and as we had not intended to attack Vicksburg, we turned and came up to the mouth of Yazoo river, where the officers held a consultation, and it was determined to make a reconnaissance up the Yazoo river, the force to consist of two gunboats, three rams, and in addition, three hundred infantry, 150 from 76th Regiment, and 150 from 58th Ohio and a portion of officers from each Regiment, among which I was one. The men were divided equally on the 3 rams to strengthen the crew of each. All things being in readiness we started off about noon of the 19th, went up the river about 25 miles, when we discovered some secessh on shore. We were immediately fired upon by the gunboats, when the secessh broke and fled as if their eternal happiness or woe depended upon the swiftness of their heels. We then landed and imagine our surprise on finding there four large siege pieces and two brass field pieces, and almost any amount of shot, shell, powder and army equipment. We loaded the two brass pieces on the ram Monarch and charged the siege guns so as to burst on their being discharged, which was done early on the morning of the 20th. We loaded aboard the Monarch all the ammunition suitable for our guns and destroyed the remainder by throwing it into the river. This being done, we boarded and passed up the river to the mouth of the Big Sandflow, where we divided, part going up the Sandflow and part up the Yazoo. The gunboats and ram Monarch going up the Yazoo, had not proceeded far, when they were compelled to turn back on account of low water, therefore returned to Hanes' Bluff, where we had made the capture on the 19th, there waiting the return of the Lioness and Sampson, which had went up the Sandflow, I being aboard the Sampson with my company, and learned by information from Captain Porter, we were within a few miles of Lake George, when we were also compelled to turn back on account of low water. We however made no farther discoveries, when here we were about 65 miles from the mouth of the Yazoo. We then turned back to the gunboats at Hanes' Bluff, and finding all quiet there, passed down to the Mississippi and there joined the remainder of the first on the 21st, and came up to Greenview, where we had a skirmish on the 24th, with secessh cavalry. Here as usual, we only saw the cavalry in time to give them a parting salute, which was done in very handsome style by the Benton. Nevertheless we landed and found we had killed one man and badly frightened a great many more. After scouting in pursuit of the enemy, burning some hay and equipment, we paraded of some secessh millions and peaches for the benefit of our health. We again boarded and came up to Bolivar where we again landed and offered the secessh fight, but they declined the combat. We were then stationed along the levy, but these imps of Satan still refused to fight us. The General then ordered the cavalry forward in pursuit of them, shelling the woods in the direction of the retreating rebels, a portion of which soon returned with several prisoners, the others were fired upon by some bushwhackers and compelled to fall back with the loss of two killed and four wounded. The brigade was immediately ordered forward, the 58th Regiment with the front with two pieces of artillery, and the 76th Regiment immediately in the rear of the artillery, marching in column. We passed through one of the most penetrable thickets I ever saw, nevertheless the boys cheerfully obeyed, but the secessh stood dead and left us in complete and undisputed possession of the field. After

shelling the woods in that vicinity, our skirmishers again capturing some prisoners and several horses. We returned to the boats without any farther loss. In the advance, the rebels lost about thirty men, beside horses and other property. We again boarded and came up the river, this being the evening of the 26th. Again on the 26th, we discovered some few cavalry which fled in great haste after being fired upon by the Benton. We did not land, as they could not be followed without detaining the fleet too long for what rations we had on board. We came on up the river, landing at Helena again in the morning of the 27th about sunrise. Our loss during the expedition was 3 died of disease, 2 killed, 4 wounded and three drowned by falling over board. One of the drowned was our Sutter, A. S. Beer, of Columbus, Ohio.

The whole force evinced the most determined and obdurate courage, suffering hardships without a murmur or complaint, showing they were willing to sacrifice any and every thing, even life itself, for the perpetration of our glorious and beneficent Government. Especially must I commend the brave boys of Company H, who nobly displayed their bravery on all occasions. Capt. E. P. JACKSON, Com. H. 58th Reg't, O. V. I.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR B'n CHICK, MISSI, September 2d, 1862.

MR EDITOR:—As I stated in my last we had orders to leave our first spring at Iuka. On the next morning just as the sun was making its appearance, we were ordered to march and proceeded eastward along the railroad which traverses a narrow bottom of land 2 or 3 hundred yards wide. The land on either side is broken and covered with timber, very similar to that found on the hills south-east of Lancaster; the only difference there is neither spruce pine nor laurel. The hilly country here is not mountainous, and in the hands of our industrious Germans of Fairfield would bring forth good crops, as they are made up of limestone. The country abounds with living water, therefore every ravine has its rippling rivulet of most excellent water, all emptying into a small stream about the size of Baldwin's run.

After a march of seven miles we were halted and ordered to pitch our tents on this small run seven miles east of Iuka, thirty one from Corinth, on the railroad leading from the latter place to Chattanooga, ten miles north of the Tennessee river, directly on the line between Mississippi and Alabama, and one mile west of B'n Creek, which is as large as Rush-creek at Sugar Grove. The railroad bridge over this stream was burned some months ago by Mitchell's force after having quite a skirmish with secessh cavalry who were encamped in our present position. On the line between the two States the bottom is one-fourth of a mile wide, but from appearances the bottom below spreads over a fine body of land similar to the Hocking valley below Lancaster. Our camp is in a fine grove and decidedly the most pleasant I have ever been in.

While riding on a load of knapsacks, I could but think Oh! fine and healthy country, why art the people so distracted? We have been placed here to guard the bridge over B'n creek which has been rebuilt. The railroads here have to be so strongly guarded and therefore require a large army for that purpose. It is one hundred and seventy miles from here to Columbus, Ky., by railroad, and I believe from passing over the road that there is a company for every two miles.

Our Regiment is now looking well. But horrors of war! When I left on the 15th of March it numbered one thousand stalwart soldiers, and now three hundred and fifty will cover the number able for duty. But few have died, but many have become diseased. Many we have discharged from enlisting. And being directly from an inactive to an active life broke them down, and they have either been discharged or sent home on furloughs to recruit their health, which I am sorry to say is refused in many instances where it should be granted, thereby being many valuable lives which could be saved by change of climate. Our company is now commanded by H. Webb, assisted by Sergeants S. J. Worrall and H. Beck—three better spirits never sped from hill to hill. More anon.

SAN'S H. PORTER.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

We understand it is through the agency of this marvelous viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the PALUDAL Miasm and determining its character. Of its effects we have in this section abundant evidence in the Fever and Ague which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 13 000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form. He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregates the whole mass. Yeast though a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable, but has more the appearance animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—Leader, St. Louis.

Victims of Rheumatism read CLEARPAIN, Fairfield Co., June 4, 1857  
Dr. C. W. ROACH, No. 8, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir:—This spring I started to work on a farm during the summer, but I became severely afflicted with Rheumatism, and it disabled me so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time, I procured of your agents at this place, Messrs. Abbott & Sons, a bottle of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable remedy, I send you this to be published. If you think proper, that others similarly affected may have the benefit of my experience.  
SILAS SPRINGER.

AGENCY FOR THE COLLECTION OF MILITARY CLAIMS.

BACK PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PENSIONS, &c., &c., FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, & HEIRS.

BRINCKLEY & CLARKE.

JOHN M. BRINCKLEY, Esq., Washington City, D. C.  
R. M. CLARKE, Esq., Lancaster, Ohio.

Have established an office in Lancaster for the special accommodation of the people of Fairfield county.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS PART OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY!

Please take notice, that the GIBBS MILL, one mile west of Lancaster, on the Erie, formerly called the Tallmadge Mill, but now owned by Daniel Rhea, has just been

WELL REPAIRED

and put in the best order, by new Belts and Cleaning Works, and in fact everything is in perfect order. S. KETCHUM, that old miller in the mill at Rhea's. He would say that they cannot be beaten in the State in giving good quality and quantity of flour. He would say to all those who have had poor flour at this mill, to come back and try it once more, for he feels confident he can give entire satisfaction every time. Come and try it again.

LAKE ICE!

SNYDER & POWERS

Having situated the Old Sawyer & Little Ice House, at the foot of Main Street, with

PURE LAKE ICE,

Other EASTON CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, being the same as the others, are charged for the common kind. The citizens of Lancaster can have it delivered at their residences and places of business, at a low price. Persons wishing an extra quantity of ice for making Ice Cream, Pickle Parties, &c., can get it at any hour in the day.

Orders from a distance will be promptly filled, the ice well packed in saw-dust, so as to insure its preservation.

Apply in person, or by letter, to either H. SNYDER or P. POWERS.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE"

FURNITURE ROOMS!

JESSE OUTCALT,

Refrigerator, Ice Box, &c., prepared to supply all who

CABINET FURNITURE

With good articles at reasonable prices. His Parlor, Bed-room, Office and Kitchen Furniture to the latest styles, and of the best materials, and in the best style of workmanship. He feels confident that he can sell more Furniture for the same money than has ever been bought in Lancaster before.

Upholstering, Repairing and Varnishing

Done on the shortest notice, and warranted to give good satisfaction. All orders in his line of business will be promptly filled, and he hopes, by personal attention to business, and low prices for his work and materials, to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

The public are invited to give him a call at his rooms formerly occupied by Smith & Eckert, 2 Doors East of Hocking Valley Bank.

JESSE OUTCALT.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville

RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Thursday, June 26, 1862. Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.  
Live Stock. Fr. & Ac. Co. 1 P.m.  
Leave Cincinnati. 6.00 P.m. 7.00 A.M.  
" Morrow. 8.30 P.m. 9.35  
" Wilmington. 10.45 A.M. 11.35  
" Washington. 1.00 P.m. 12.30 A.M. 1.3